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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Acting Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy

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July, 1950

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Thelma Porter of Brooklyn, N. Y. Layne photo

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■ The propaganda war between Russia and the USA gives timely interest to this article

American Negro Problem In The European Press

By James W. Ivy

MORE than five hundred clippings from the daily and periodical press of ten European countries have gone into the making of this article. They come from England, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Rumania. They come from some forty different newspapers and magazines representing every shade of political opinion from the French Communist *Humanité* to Vatican City's *L'Osservatore Romano*. They include London's *Times* as well as her brilliantly written *Economist;* Lausanne's *Servir* as well as Olten's *Die Woche im Bild;* Madrid's *Arriba* and Lisbon's *O Seculo Ilustrado;* Turin's *Gazetta del Popolo* as well as Bucharest's *Studentul Roman*. Although the greater percentage of the clippings fan out over the years 1948-1949, there are many covering the first three months of 1950.

In the main the papers are politically moderate independents. They are European in the sense that they are journals of opinion rather than information. Excepting the English papers, few of them would be considered newspapers in the Anglo-American sense. They stress interpretation and comment in preference to the straight reporting of our own press. In reporting on the American Negro they sometimes used straight reporting, feature articles, photographic essays, occasional "think pieces," and the scholarly essay. Many of the feature articles are lavishly illustrated with pictures of Negro life. Nor do they overlook the impact which a picture of a lynching, Klu-Klux-Klan, or mob scene has on readers.

Many of them sent over special correspondents to report on the Negro problem at firsthand. Zurich's *Der Aufbau* sent over Margirt Unti-Gerber; Stockholm's *Morgon-Tidningen* had Elsa Brita Marcussen investigate conditions in the South under the title "Elsa Brita Marcussen in the Southern States." Miss Marcussen had spent several days in the New York office of the NAACP getting background information before undertaking her trip. When Josephine

Selon la loi du Su
j'aurais dû voyage
dans une "paillasse nègre

Para quem trabalha o negro?

Instant A

A CD

E

É HOJE VE

Réminiscences du moyen-âge

GIVILTA' AMERICANA

Il mercato di negri

Lo schiavismo non è morto in America

IL GHETTO NERO

SIX R

SURC

In un freddo mattino invernale del 1915 una giovane madre assalita dal... stinto dalla guardarobiera perchè le public... a rimetta...

Le "Solid South" s'effrite et Truman risque d'être battu par le Ku-Klux-Klan

Continuon des blanns

HEALDINES like these help to ma

Baker returned to France from her American visit, she related her experiences in a series of articles for *Paris-Soir*. Joseph Kessel, the French popular novelist, wrote a similar series for Lisbon's *Diario de Noticias*. Many of the papers have American correspondents resident either in New York or Washington whose dispatches never overlook a racial incident. Talmadge's election in Georgia, the Columbus, Tenn., riots, the Dixiecrat revolt, the regional college plan, the Georgia prison-camp massacre, the Mallard lynching, the murder of Isiah Nixon, and the case of the

Linşarea negrilor continuă în Statele Unite

NEGER KLAGEN AN

America (1) 307/70

NEGER

die «Unberührbaren» Amerikas 10

DE NEGRA

E HARLEM

VEDADO AOS BRANCOS

Que devient le Ku-Klux-Klan ?

ATLANTA, Georgie, janvier

par Sam Green, « le seul candidat qui

RS VONT-ILS MOURIR

RCHAISE ELECTRIQUE ?

PORQUE ERA NEGRO
le despreciaban

AMERICA'S UNTOUCHABLES

on de séparer les noirs

nns l'armée américaine ?

The "Negro problem" a live issue for Europeans

"Trenton Six" have been reported by these men.

Appearance of French and Italian versions of the writings of Richard Wright frequently gave French and Italian periodicals opportunity to probe into "the problem" while reviewing his books. *Martedi* (Milan, Italy) translated and carried Wright's "The Ethics of Living Jim Crow" in full. Several French journals used their reviews of the books on America by Simone de Beauvoir, Sartre, and Claude Roy to probe the American racial cancer, which the London *Times Literary Supplement* in re-

Acme

SELLOUT EDITION *of the pro-Nazi magazine* TEMPO DER WELT, *Frankfort, Germany, commemorating the German surrender. An American Negro GI is pictured with bayonet in one hand and gun in the other gloating over a downed German fighter plane.*

viewing Myrdal called "the greatest sore spot of American life."

Not all reports, however, are on the dark side. The progress and achievements of individual Negroes are stressed by many of the papers with illustrated biographical sketches of outstanding personalities filling many of their pages. Lausanne's *En Famille* featured the Peters Sisters; Zurich's *Die Weltwoche*, Rome's *Il Tempo*, and Milan's *Il Popolo*, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; Geneva's *Patrie Suisse*, Paul Robeson; Milan's *Avanti*, Louis Armstrong; Neuchatel's *L'Express de Neuchatel*, Lena Horne; Lausanne's *Feuille d'Avis*, the Nicolas Brothers; and Geneva's *Le Messager Social*, Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune.

This preoccupation of the European press with the American Negro and his problems is a postwar phenomenon, partly an outgrowth of our use of a jim-crow army to war on Third Reich Aryanism, and partly European resentment of what many of their intellectuals regard as pernicious meddling in Continental affairs. Even the European man in the street sensed the incongruity of a "democratic equality" that condemned Negroes to service battalions and segregated outfits. And in American postwar efforts to rehabilitate Europe through the "Marshall Plan" we have aroused the deeply rooted European prejudices against the United States as a "culturally backward country." Much of the present popularity of C. Virgil Gheorghiu's novel, *La Vingt-Cinquième Heure* (The Twenty-Fifth Hour) stems from one of its themes that Americans are technological barbarians lacking in all notions of human values. According to Gheorghiu, a Rumanian, America may have been the hope of the world but she is no longer.

Only a few weeks ago the English philosopher C. E. M. Joad was lambasting us on the grounds that American influence "corrupts, infects and pollutes whatever it touches." Georges Duhamel, a longtime French critic of our mores, wrote querulously in *Ici Paris* (March 12, 1950) "That this great nation which has taken such a delight in lecturing Europeans on colonialism and the duties of the white race early simplified its problems by exterminating the Indians"; then adds that though

Acme

ANTI-AMERICAN TABLEAU *in Prague, Czechslovakia, of two rope-bound Negroes being led to execution by a band of Ku Klux Klan men. This was during a giant May-day parade in* 1949.

the United States may be the world's greatest temporal power, she is still troubled in body and soul by her Negroes. In commenting on "To Secure These Rights," the London *News Review*, under the title "America's Untouchables," concluded with this diatribe: "Now the country which has always shut its eyes to the inequalities of the American way of life for the Negro, while exclaiming in hypocritical horror at persecution in Europe and allegedly the British colonies, has had its own housekeeping publicity exposed."

"Americans like to indulge in endless reproach of Europeans for their 'racism' and 'colonialism,'" sneers *La Liberté* (Fribourg, Germany), but the answer is the Greensville, S. C., lynch-trial verdict, an acquital which can only encourage lynching."

Our segregation, our mob violence, and our Dixiecrats contribute grist to the European mills of anti-Americanism. To preach democratic equality while making distinctions of color and race strikes Europeans as bizarre, if not perverse. It reaps headlines like these: "Is the Negro a Man?" "Racism in the United States," "America's Untouchables,"

"Odor of Burning Flesh," "Lincoln or Lynch?" "Blackest American State," and "Negroes: America's Untouchables."

Let us now turn to sample quotations: *L'Echo Illustré* (Geneva, Switzerland) puts it this way: "The groans of the American Negro are beginning to be heard throughout Europe." This paper also carried a two-page illustrated feature on the "Revival of the Klu Klux Klan" as well as another entitled "Black Tragedy in the United States is no Myth."

I asked Americans, writes a correspondent of *Patrie Valaissane* (Sierre, Switzerland), why they treated Negroes with such contempt. The more sensible ones gave this reply: 'It's because Negroes are inferior; just overgrown untrustworthy children who need watching to keep them out of mischief.' Others used the idiom of the eighteenth-century planter: 'It's because they are liars, drunkards, and thieves.' Yet there is a much more serious and apparent reason. America has a caste chiefly interested in maintaining and spreading racism as an economic arm of her great trusts, and the inferior position of the Negro keeps him a docile and ill-paid worker.

SHOCKING EXPERIENCE

Joseph Rovan (*Servir*, Lausanne, Switzerland) thinks "The Negro problem is beyond question the most shocking experience to be encountered by those French writers (Sartre, Claude Roy, Simone de Beauvoir, et al.) who have crossed the Atlantic since the war. This reaction was intensified by their experiences with the German occupation and the French Resistance movement."

Near the end of a review of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*, *The Times Literary Supplement* (London, England) apostrophizes:

It was the dilemma on which Lincoln tried to impale Douglas; it is the dilemma which is presented all over the world today to the defenders of the American free way of life. Every lynching or sanctioned murder in a convict gang, every political career like that of Senator Bilbo or Governor Talmadge, is a renewal of intolerable scandals like those that threatened the authority of the Holy See. And nothing could be easier than to rest simply on charges of odious (an incompetent) hypocrisy, to see in the pretentions of American democracy not the claims of Jefferson's or Lincoln's doctrines, but the shameless impudence of Barnum, in the missionary zeal of the American churches, a scandal greater than any given by a Borgia pope.

Robert E. Abs gives his "Impressions of America" in *Le Peuple* (Brussels, Belgium):

I paid particular attention to the conduct of Negroes and simple honesty forces me to admit it was perfect. Their deportment was correct, their clothes neat, but one easily read on their faces the engraved-sadness of fatigue and fear. Where they are clean, they do not constitute the poorest and most miserable social elements.

Many professions are barred to him not by law, but because of his lack of financial resources. He is shunted aside from the majority group. In a restaurant a Negro may be allowed to do the dirty cleaning job but not to wait on the general public. He may remove the garbage cans from midnight to five A.M. He can dig ditches or do similar ill-paid work. Little black children wander the streets in tatters shining shoes for a few pennies. But one seldom sees Negroes in restaurants except in cafeterias. I personally think that white prejudice is declining and

(*Continued on page* 468)

Acme

HEMAN MARION SWEATT, *Houston Mail Carrier, wins his 4-year fight to enter the University of Texas Law School.* *See page 444.*

30 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

May 22, 195

DEAR VOTER:

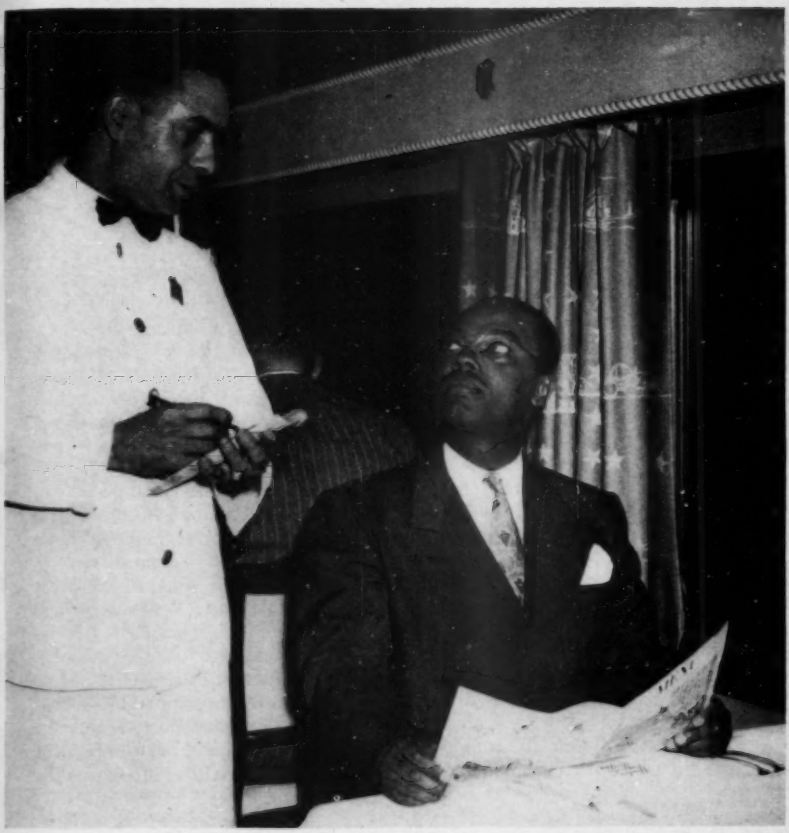
YOUR VOTE AND ACTIVE SUPPORT OF SENATOR FRANK GRAHAM IN THE NORTH CAROLINA PRIMARY MAY 27 WILL B GREATLY APPRECIATED. YOU KNOW, JUST AS WE DO, THAT "DR. FRANK" HAS DONE MUCH TO ADVANCE THE PLACE OF THE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA. THE NEGRO IS A USEFUL, TAX-PAYING CITIZEN!

W. WITE, Executive Secretary,
National Society for the Advancement of Colored Peop

BELOW THE BELT—*A facsimile of the postcards sent out by Graham opponents during the recent North Carolina senatorial race. Thousands of these cards were mailed North Carolina voters from New York City to dupe them into believing that the NAACP backed Senator Frank P. Graham. Introduction of the race issue through the NAACP along with the charge that Graham supported FEPC and flouted segregation was expected to turn Carolina voters against the senator. Obviously witless voters would confuse "Wite" with "White" and the "National Society for the Advancement of Colored People" with the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." Actually there is no "Wite," no "NSACP," and no 30 W. 40th St." And needless to say neither Walter White nor the NAACP sent out any such message. Senator Graham's opponents were Willis Smith, corporation lawyer, former Senator Robert R. Reynolds, and Olla Ray Boyd. Senator Graham polled 295,000 votes to Willis Smith's 245,000. Boyd polled 62,000. Since Senator Graham did not get a majority, there was a run-off in June. Returns from 1,753 of 1,990 precincts gave Senator Graham 233,807 to 258,565 for Mr. Smith. Senator Graham lost, since nomination in the Democratic primary is equivalent to election in North Carolina.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That the Emancipation Proclamation, issued September 22, 1862, freed the slaves only in the seceded states? Not until adoption of the 13th Amendment in 1865 were slaves liberated everywhere else in America.



Wide World

ANTI-SEGREGATION VICTORY—*Elmer W. Henderson (Seated) of Washington whose suit against the Southern Railway was the basis for the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation of Negroes in railroad dining cars* (See page 444). *Mr. Henderson is shown ordering a meal from dining-car waiter Stanford Peters of Boston, Mass.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That during slavery the poor white envied the slave's security, while the slave envied the white man's freedom?

■ Arguments presented in the Arlington, Va., school-equality case

Arlington Arguments

By Marvin Caplan

JUST to keep the record straight, let us inscribe in the Golden Book the name of another Virginian who realizes that segregation is expensive.

"I recognize and you recognize segregation as one of the most uneconomic and inefficient systems there ever was," said Lawrence O. Douglas. Who is he? Mr. Douglas is the attorney for the Arlington County School Board, which is being sued by Negro parents who charge that colored school facilities in the county are vastly inferior to white facilities. And get this: Mr. Douglas made his remark before the judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on April 18.

"But that is beside the point," he hastened to add. "The point is that Virginia's segregation laws require separate schools for whites and blacks. Under these laws, Arlington is doing everyhting it can to give a handful of Negro students a good high school education."

Last year, when the suit was heard in the U. S. District Court before Judge Albert Bryan, Mr. Douglas made the same point and won a favorable decision. But Hill, Martin and Robinson, the NAACP attorneys who are arguing the case in behalf of the parents, appealed to a higher court. There seems to be every justification for their doing so.

Involved in the case are two schools. The Hoffman-Boston school for Negroes, which is the only Negro school in Arlington county, and attended by Negro students of every age; and the white Washington and Lee High school. The particular inequalities that the NAACP is stressing are those that exist between some 48 students in the senior high school classes at Hoffman-Boston and the 1,837 white students who attend the separate and well equipped white high school.

From every point of view Hoffman-Boston seems inferior. At the time the suit was brought, everything and everyone in it seemed to be doing double-duty. Its largest room was used for both auditorium and gymnasium; the low ceilings, the dead-level floor, the unprotected windows and low hanging lights, and the many support posts, made this room neither a good auditorium nor

MARVIN CAPLAN *is a member of the civil rights committee of the Richmond, Va., branch NAACP.*

a good gymnasium. Hoffman-Boston's library of about 1,700 books was housed in a room that was also used as a classroom, with one corner partitioned off for use as the principal's office. Its single general shop, under one shop-teacher, couldn't offer a Hoffman-Boston boy much in the way of vocational shopwork.

Because of their small numbers, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade youngsters attend the same classes. And some teachers in Hoffman-Boston taught as many as four or five different subjects.

COURSES UNAVAILABLE

The NAACP attorneys listed some thirty-seven courses that were available to Washington and Lee students, but which were unobtainable at Hoffman-Boston. At the time of the suit, Hoffman-Btoson was unaccredited by either the state or a regional accrediting association.

Yet when the case first came to trial in the District Court, Mr. Douglas argued that the schools were substantially equal in their offerings and facilities. Douglas further argued that if the students at Hoffman-Boston couldn't get anything in the way of physical education, except simple callisthenics, at least all of them got a chance to exercise. Washington and Lee was so crowded that even with two gymnasiums, an outdoor stadium and a soft-ball field, its 11th and 12th grade students couldn't take gym. If it had six or seven thousand fewer books than Washington and Lee did, at least all the Hoffman-Boston students could get to use those books, since there were so few of them. And if a boy in Hoffman-Boston couldn't get courses in auto-mechanics, printing, sheet-metal or wood shop, or mechanical drawing, he could take bricklaying, a course unavailable to the white boys at Washington and Lee.

If teachers had to teach more than one subject, the defense contended, that kept them from getting stale from too much over-specialization. And the students at least had plenty of space. If the school seemed to have glaring deficiencies in the way of courses, that was because you can't offer much to 48 students. It isn't practical. But that has nothing to do with their color. That's just a misfortune that results from Hoffman-Boston's small size. "That is not discrimination," one of Douglas' witnesses, a prominent white educator testified: "It is an incident of classification."

Douglas won the case before the District Court. But when Judges Soper, Parker, and Dobie, of the Apellate Court heard the case on April 18 they didn't seem to be impressed by his line of reasoning.

"How can you say the schools are equal," Judge Soper asked Mr. Douglas, "when Hoffman-Boston doesn't offer most of the courses available at Washington and Lee?"

"Well," Mr. Douglas said, "all a Negro student had to do to get a course was to ask for it. If even one Negro student came and asked for Latin or chemistry or auto-mechanics, the Arlington county school board would see that he got the course."

The judges were still unimpressed.

The promise of equal courses was not enough, Judge Soper said. Negro students had to have courses equal to those at the white school and had

to have them immediately, otherwise the school board was discriminating against them. Judge Soper felt that with the best will in the world, Arlington county couldn't put new courses into Hoffman-Boston over night. And yet that's what the law might require them to do.

Judge Parker confounded Douglas even further by reading from the testimony of one of Douglas' educational experts who stated, during the first trial, that establishing a curriculum on the basis of having students appear and ask for a course, no matter how reasonable the request might be, was a very haphazard and educationally unsound way of building a curriculum.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

"The trouble here," Judge Parker said, "is that you go on the assumption that we have two communities—a white and a Negro one. Under the constitution, there is only one community. You have to set up a standard of education that is the same for all members of your community." And this everyone, including Mr. Douglas, agreed was the area of conflict. White and black citizens live as though their worlds are separate and divided into one first-class and one second-class world. But they live under federal laws that say very clearly their communities shall be one; or if divided, that at least both sections must be equal.

"It is very difficult to provide equal facilities under segregation," said Judge Dobie. Judge Soper even took time to assure Mr. Douglas that their dissatisfactions with his argument were not personal, but simply a professional dissatisfaction with the legal soundness of it.

When the case was over, the judges stepped from the bench and Douglas came over to where the NAACP attorneys were sitting and there was much handshaking and goodnatured chit-chat. It was hard to realize, watching these white and Negro lawyers confabulating in a room that recognizes no barriers, in a law building where they can meet and talk and work as fellow human beings, that they have only to descend in an elevator to find themselves in a world that shuts their lives off into separate compartments.

The decision in the case will not be handed down for another month or so. Mr. Douglas has intimated that perhaps the decision will be out of date if the Supreme Court decides favorably in the Sweatt case and rules that "segregation in itself is discrimination." The Judges took note of this but did not say that their decision would be influenced by it.

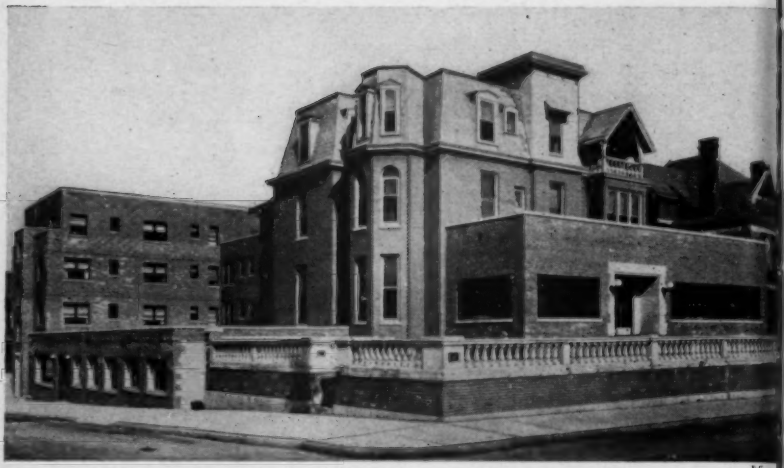
DID YOU KNOW —

That Jan E. Matzeliger's shoe lasting machine laid the foundation of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, Mass.? Matzeliger was a Negro from Dutch Guiana.

THREE OF THE FIRST FORTY-TWO WINNERS *of Opportunity Fellowships shown with John Hay Whitney who made the awards possible. The Opportunity Fellowships Program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation was established in November* 1949 *to aid and encourage American citizens who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to their fullest extent. Left to right: Robert C. Weaver, director of the program; René d'Harnoncourt, member of the committee of award and director of the Museum of Modern Art; Evelyn Yellow Robe, Rapid City, S. D.; Seong Moy, New York City; Mattiwilda Dobbs, Atlanta, Ga.; John Hay Whitney*

DID YOU KNOW —

That during slavery most communities required free Negroes to carry certificates of freedom on their persons at all times?



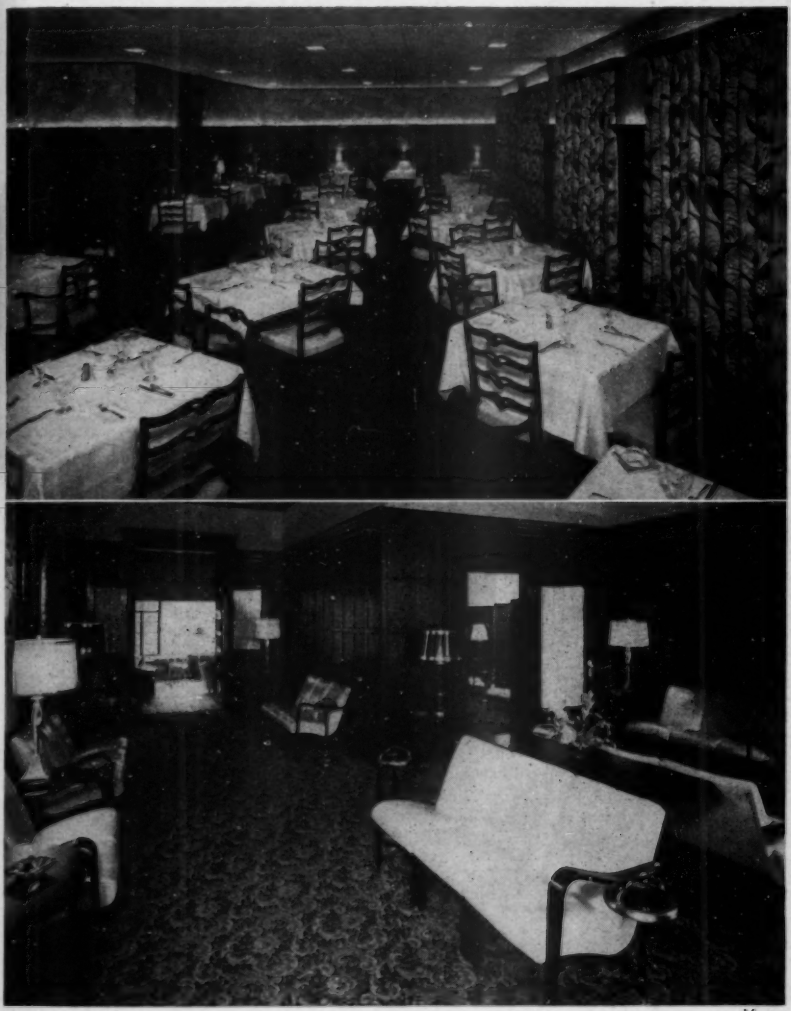
Mye

EXTERIOR *of The Manse Hotel at 1004 Chapel St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio. The Manse, one of the finest hotels in Colored America, is situated in a residential district of Cincinnati, Ohio. This unique fire-proof and sound-proof hotel offers friendliness and comfort to all guests in its bedrooms and suites.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That "FEPC legislation" is a part of the constitutional law of the Republic of Cuba?

Title 6, First Section, Article 74 of the Cuban Constitution of 1940 reads: "The ministry of labor shall take care, as an essential part, among others, of its permanent social policy, that discriminatory practices of no kind shall prevail in the distribution of opportunities for labor in industry and commerce. In personnel changes and in the creation of new positions, as well as in new factories, industries, or business that may be established, it shall be obligatory that opportunities for labor be distributed without distinctions on a basis of race or color, provided that requirements of ability are met. It shall be established by law that any other practice shall be punishable and may be prosecuted officially or at the instance of the aggrieved party."



Myers

MANSE—*Top, the sweetbriar room which is the main dining room; and, bottom, the lounge.*

Good News

Alexander Farrelly has been elected president of Phi Alpha Sigma, the Pan-American fraternity, at St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y. Twenty-six-year-old Mr. Farrelly, a native of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, is the only Negro in his fraternity and the first ever elected to that office by any fraternity in the college. Mr. Farrelly is an assistant to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN department of trusteeships.

★ ★ ★

Juano Hernandez, famous Puerto Rican actor, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from The University of Puerto Rico in May. Sebastian González Garcia, dean of humanities at the university, called Mr. Hernandez in his citation "an eternal pilgrim in the realm of art." Mr. Hernandez is self-educated and had no school diploma or certificate until he received his honorary doctorate.

★ ★ ★

Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, commanding officer of the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group and deputy controller of New York, was transferred on May 19 to the State Headquarters Detachment of the New York National Guard as a member of Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer's staff. Col. Hooper remained in command of the 369th until June 1, when he was succeeded by Lt. Col. Cato L. Baskerville.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, chief of the UN trusteeship division, was one of the four new members appointed to the National Advisory Council of the Girl Scouts of the United States. The other new members are Mrs. Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Oswald Lord, and Robert Moses.

★ ★ ★

Carl Holman, professor of English at Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., was awarded one of the prizes in the "Dr. Christian Contest" for radio script writing on May 17. Mr. Holman is the first Negro to be awarded a prize on this program. "Dr. Christian" appears on WCBS every Wednesday evening from 8:30 to 9:00.

★ ★ ★

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Assistant City Solicitor Thomas E. Barton was appointed as a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education to fill the vacancy created when Judge Homer S. Brown resigned from the board in January to take up his new duties as a member of the County Court Bench. This is the third public office held by Attorney Barton.

THIS FLOAT *was entered in the Virginia State College home-coming parade by the local NAACP chapter in* 1949. *The Des Moines, Iowa, branch conducted a queen-contest as part of its* 1950 *membership campaign in which each church was asked to sponsor a girl. The winner was crowned "Miss NAACP." Entered in the contest (L to R) were Harriet Kaiser, Maple St. Baptist; Ethel Spivey, Pentecostal Mission; Florida Frith, First Baptist; Gloria Butler, Maple St. Baptist; Ruth Mayfield; Marily Mathews, First Baptist; Marguerite Deseut, St. Paul Methodist; Hazel McQuarry, First CME; Elaine Brown, Shiloh Baptist; Janice Wallace, Burns Methodist; Shirley Kimball, First CME; Joanne Brown, St. Paul Methodist; Janice Wolder ("Miss NAACP"), Corinthian Baptist.*

■ Why non-prejudiced Europeans readily adopt racial attitudes of Americans

The Immigrant and The Negro

By Henry L. Lennard

THE American Negro soldiers stationed in various European countries during and after the war soon found out that most Europeans are relatively without prejudice regarding individuals of a different color. The many Negroes who went to France, Italy or England after the war to spend some time and perhaps to stay permanently bear witness to this observation. This does not mean that the European is more free of prejudices than the average American. Historically, however, his likes and dislikes have been patterned along national, and religious lines. He has no history of slavery to rationalize through stereotypic thinking, and can thus approach the Negro spontaneously and originally as a human being. This approach to the Negro holds for Western as well as for Eastern Europe, and even includes "race conscious" Germany. As has often been pointed out, Negroes have played a small but significant role in European cultural achievements, particularly in France and Spain, but also in Russia and other countries.

And yet the inhabitants of the United States composed of immigrants from Europe have developed a categorization of the Negro as second-class beings and citizens. Public opinion polls attempting to determine the extent of anti-Negro prejudice have found no significant differences between the American and the foreign born in their attitudes. Actually we do not know how many months or years it takes for an immigrant coming to this country to accept the prevailing mores regarding the Negro inhabitants. There are two parts to becoming acclimatized to a given state of opinion. One, the newcomer, to this country whether he lands in New York or Boston, soon sees the Negroes for the most part employed in certain occupations. He sees them only in service or unskilled positions. Two, he becomes exposed to the existing stereotypes and attitudes which he is under pressure to absorb

HENRY L. LENNARD, *who lives in New York City, is a psychologist working in the area of intergroup relations.*

since he wants to become "Americanized." Slowly, invidiously, and unconsciously he begins to perceive them as his environment perceives them. If he comes North first he may more likely come to be less prejudiced than if he lands South. In addition there is the economic problem. The new immigrant usually lands at the bottom of the economic ladder. He is exploited and he has no social status, besides making little money. It is only human for him to derive satisfaction out of the fact that there are others below him in the social stratification of the society. The exception to this picture are immigrants with a history of participation in social-democratic movements who are conscious and aware of the race problem in the United States and watch their perceptions and attitudes very carefully.

MINORITY RESPONSIBILITY

It is particularly tragic if we think that many Europeans left their native country to escape persecution. That these people should turn persecutors, if only in spirit, is a contradiction deeply disturbing to those who recognize it. It must be mentioned that many courageous fighters for Negro equality and human rights have come out of this group of foreign born who have recognized the paradox.

Now we know that any minority problem is really a majority problem and that remedial measures must be initiated and carried through by the majority. This, however, does not absolve the minority from all responsibility to keep their eyes and minds open for strategic ways of changing a bad situation.

One such strategic element would have been an approach to the immigrant. It would have been possible for Negro leaders to approach and try to work with the New Immigrants. As newcomers they learned their "bad" attitudes and they could have been exposed to positive experiences involving the Negro inhabitants of whatever community the newcomers moved into. A positive program of exposing the new immigrant to the realities behind race prejudice, of inviting newcomers into Negro homes, of having Negro intellectual address them, of acquainting them with Negro art and music and putting them on the mailing list of Negro publications could and still can do effective work.

ATTITUDES IMPORTANT

It is a truism that once attitudes and stereotypes are formed it is extremely difficult to change them. Our attitudes become part of our personality, and as we dislike to part with any portion of ourselves, so we dislike to divorce ourselves from our attitudes, however bad and inadequate they may be. It is easy, to influence people when they are confronted with a new experience, and have not brought any preconceptions to it. We must not forget that the process of becoming "Americanized" in the bad sense is a slow one. It is not quite as deliberate as we sometimes fear. Any organized and conscious attempt to counteract this process would carry tremendous weight.

Immigrants are still arriving at these shores, not as many as in former years, but still enough to make powerful allies or enemies. Which will it be. Is the Negro community accepting this challenge?

STILLS *from "The Jackie Robinson Story" with Jackie Robinson, Minor Watson, and Richard Lane. An Eagle Lion Film release.*

■ **Reverend Scott's Christian spirit stands out like a beacon in South Africa's murky racialism**

The Lost Tribes*

By Dave Marlowe

THIS gaunt, grave man wearing a clerical collar had fought for three years for the right to speak in this place. He had run into miles of red tape and tangles of legal procedure; at last a committee had been appointed to examine his credentials. Now he spoke as the agent of a people never before represented in world affairs.

The Chairman of the U.N. Trusteeship Committee rapped with his gavel. "We invite the Reverend Michael Scott of Johannesburg to present the case of the indigenous tribes of South West Africa."

Michael Scott, a Church of England clergyman whose parish is near Johannesburg, rose to his feet.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I would like to read statements from chiefs of the Herero, the Nama, and the Berg-Damera peoples. When the white man first came to Africa, the Hereros were a peaceful pastoral tribe. They were driven from their lands. . . ."

Scott was restrained, precise, and undramatic. Many other people, anything but restrained, had disputed his right to be heard.

"This will establish a precedent," France had warned. "One and all will claim the right to come before the United Nations and speak."

The United States, Britain, Belgium, and Greece had agreed.

They did not want to hear from three relatively small tribes in South West Africa, safely tucked away in an old League of Nations mandate under the Union of South Africa. The Union had denied Chief Mahareru and Chief Hosea Kutako the right to speak for themselves. So they had sold their tribes' cattle and traveled many miles to give a white man the money to come to this council and speak for them.

"Precedent, gentlemen, precedent." But many U. N. members preferred to break the precedent. While the quarrel about Scott's credentials was going on, the Mexican delegate to the Trusteeship Committee said: "Gentlemen, I would remind you that Jesus Christ was crucified because He had no credentials to prove that He was the Son of God. Who are we to play the part of Pontius Pilate?"

Then the Haitian delegate fought

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for the right to the men of his color to be heard. They were heard. But not by the delegates of the Union of South Africa.

"Instructions from our Government . . . [to] abstain if the Reverend Scott speaks. To attend would be to acknowledge that any minority group has the right to be heard by the U.N." The South Africans walked out.

The delegates of the other nations listened as Scott related the history of the tribes of South West Africa since well before the First World War, when it was a German colony.

"The impact that has been made upon the natives by our civilization throughout the whole period," Mr. Scott said, "can best be told in the words of the people concerned, both European and African. I would quote Paul Rohrbach of the German Colonial Office, who wrote: 'The decision to colonise in South West Africa could mean nothing else but this, namely, that the natives tribes would have to give up their lands on which they had previously grazed their stock in order that the white man might have the land for the grazing of his stock.' "

DECISION CARRIED OUT

How was the decision carried out? Chief Festus Kandjo of the Hereros had told the Reverend Scott, and now the delegates heard it.

Kandjo well remembers a German preacher who traveled about South West Africa in a wagon, expounding the Gospel to the natives. When not preaching, he surveyed; finally, he sent for the German troops.

The military moved to the designated spots, and the tribes were surrounded. Traders and settlers moved in and took possession of more and more land until in 1906 the tribes revolted. From the German commander, General von Trotha, serving under the colonial administration of Hermann Goering's father, came a peremptory order to surrender and submit.

FIRST GENOCIDE

Henrik Wootbooi, chief of the Namas, defied it, but he was beaten.

Then von Trotha decreed the first genocide of modern times. Scott quoted from the British Government Blue Book, issued just after the First World War: "Von Trotha issued his notorious *'Vernichtungsbefehl,'* or extermination order, in terms of which no man, woman, or suckling babe was to receive mercy or quarter. 'Kill every one of them,' von Trotha said. It is perfectly clear that von Trotha definitely decided in cold blood to butcher this now disorganized and harmless tribe."

Michael Scott paused. "Thus was enunciated as policy a doctrine of racial superiority in Africa in the name of what all the African people had been led to believe was a Christian civilization. The Berg-Damera people had been greatly reduced, the Namas had been halved, and the Hereros cut down from eighty thousand to fifteen thousand men, women, and children. . . ." All three tribes were driven from their territories.

Though they fought on the side of the Allies during the First World War, and though the British promised them their lands back, the Berg-Dameras, the Namas, and the Hereros have never been allowed to re-

turn. The League of Nations put South West Africa under the Union of South Africa. When Chief Kutako petitioned for permission to return, he was asked by the Union government: "Why are you so obstinate? If you speak this way we will give your land back to the Germans. Then you can go and ask the Germans for it."

CHIEF OBSTINATE

The chief remained obstinate; the land was given back to Germans; and still more land was taken from the Africans and given to other European settlers.

Nevertheless, some of the survivors of von Trotha's genocide order crept back to their old territory. Chief Kutako led his Hereros to a place called Okukarare. But a South African named Cope told the chief to move to Epikuro. Kutako looked the land over, then came back to Cope. "It has no water," he told him. "Only wild beasts could live there. We do not want to be changed into wild beasts."

Cope grew impatient. He ordered all the windmills in Okukarare broken, and all the water pumps dismantled. Then, in the words of Kutako:

"The government sent an aeroplane to frighten us. I was taken to the place where the aeroplane was dropping bombs." This, said Scott, was the first peacetime bombing of civilians.

Speaking of the incident, Thursby Attwell wrote in his book, *The Fighting Police of South Africa*:

"For the first time in the history of Native uprisings aeroplanes were used as a weapon of offence. Of the terror these 'great birds' inspired upon the Natives, there can be no doubt, and there is also no doubt that it will result in teaching them that it is useless to fight against the organized forces of the Government.

A Colonel De Jager was assigned to eject another group of natives who had tried to settle around the town of Rehoboth. Planes with bombs ready bussed low as the colonel's troops rounded up the tribesmen.

"Give them a good hiding," De Jager ordered. So they were beaten, stabbed, and bayoneted; those who were not killed were sent to jail. When they got out, De Jager told them: "You are a no-good people. We are going to chase you away from Rehoboth to where the rest of the Hereros are. Cause any more trouble for any white man and we shall have you brought back and cut your heads off."

The Hereros were banished to the Aminuis Reserve in the central eastern section of South West Africa—an arid, unfertile area.

BERG-DAMERAS

The Berg-Dameras fared no better. They were escorted to the Aukeigas Reserve, another of the Union government's "police" zones. There they dug wells, built dams, and raised cattle. They worked too well. After staying long enough to pay rent on the tools the government had lent them, they were told that this place was to be given to white settlers. They had to leave for another reserve.

According to the mandate, the mandatory power was supposed to rule in a manner that would advance the "well-being and development" of

the people concerned. "People not yet able to stand alone in the strenuous conditions of the modern world," the mandate read, "must be regarded as a sacred trust of civilization."

SCOTT QUOTED

Scott quoted from a letter written in 1948 by a white settler named Montgomery, whose farm is located near the Aminuis Reserve. Montgomery wrote: "The Native people in the police zone, especially the Hereros, have been given the most unhealthy parts of the country to live in. The Native Reserves of Aminuis and Epikuro are badly infected with poisonous plants, and the Natives are losing thousands of stock every year. . . . There are about fifty European farmers whose cattle suffer in the same way, but the Natives are confined within this sickness belt. The conclusion that I have come to after thirty-three years' experience here is that anything is good enough for the Native, and no consideration is due him in the eyes of the Government. Under the surface the growth of discontent goes on and may end in an outbreak of hatred which will do irreparable harm both to the white and black races here."

Scott talked about the working conditions of tribesmen in the country and towns of South West Africa. A shepherd working for a white farmer, he said, gets two dollars a month if he is lucky. Out of this he must feed his wife and family, but not himself because he gets ten cents' worth of meal a day. He wears rags and is shoeless. After he has brought in the flock at sundown, he must chop wood, carry water, and wash dishes. He leaves his hut at five in the morning and gets back around ten at night. If he runs away, he is dragged back with a rope around his neck.

In the towns, Scott said, tribesmen can average about five dollars a week, tribeswomen a dollar or so less. To build a shelter, a man must hunt for wood and old gasoline cans on garbage heaps. There is a tax of $1.25 a year on the "house," and the owner must pay a dollar a month for the use of inadequate lavatories. If he falls into arrears on his taxes, he is given fourteen to twenty days to pay up. If he doesn't pay, he is run out of town and his house is sold.

But the heaviest burdens the towns natives must bear are the Pass Laws and the Masters and Servants Act. They need one pass to live in town, another to move around, another to look for work, another to work. If a man is a casual laborer he must pay for his license. If he loses one of his passes or one is declared invalid on a technicality, he works out his jail sentence on a white man's farm.

PERMANENT SLAVERY

If a native wants to stop working when he reaches seventy or eighty, he must get medical proof that he is unfit for labor. Otherwise, if he is found not working, he is given a six-day pass to get a job. If he can't get one, he is put out of town. "Where he must go, how he must live, whether he has a family to support is not taken into consideration. . . ."

In 1948 the Berg-Dameras told Michael Scott, "The Masters and Servants Act keeps Africans in permanent slavery." David Wootbooi, de-

(*Continued on page* 466)

Colored Girl Adopted by Gypsies

Hamburg, May 12, 1950

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York. U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

Some time ago, while visiting a German-Gypsy camp here in Hamburg to get some material for a report on the mistreatment of this poor and outcasted people, I had the most touching experience of my life.

To my surprise I found a little colored girl among the Gypsy children, and upon inquiry I was told that the child had been adopted by Gypsies. I talked to the foster mother. She informed me that most of her people had been murdered in German concentration camps, and that her heart was longing for a child. She applied for an adoption of a German orphan, but a Gypsy mother was not deemed good enough to raise a child of the "Master Race." However, they let her have a little colored girl whose *German mother had abandoned*. She gladly adopted the child whom nobody wanted, and I assure you that despite the poverty of the foster parents the child is living in heaven on earth! She is the darling of the whole tribe, and is kept

(*Continued on page* 466)

Your Dollar's Worth

THE 1950 AUTOMOBILES

In its annual review of American automobiles, published in the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS, Consumers Union rates 40 different models in six different price groups.

In the lowest price group, in which are included *Ford, Chevrolet, Plymouth, Studebaker* Champion and *Nash* Statesman, Consumers Union's auto consultants give the highest rating to the *Plymouth* Deluxe as the outstanding family and general purpose car in the group. It excels in riding qualities but is inferior to other cars in the group in power.

For the high speed driver Consumers Union recommends the *Ford* Deluxe V-8, among the cars in the lowest price group. The ratings are based on road tests of many of the cars, on statistical comparisons, inspection and analysis of all of the cars by Consumers Union's automotive consultants, and on careful screening of reports and opinions of owners, service managers and body repairmen.

The *Pontiac* 8 rates highest in the second price group. Consumers Union's consultants call the *Pontiac* "one of the toughest and longest lived cars in any group."

SEWING MACHINES

With the *Singer* still the outstanding American sewing machine, there is little except the electric motor drive to distinguish today's sewing machine from the models grandmother used half a century ago.

Tests of 26 electric sewing machines by Consumers Union show two minor innovations. One innovation—zigzag sewing—is found in the Italian-made *Necchi* machines. This feature makes it possible to use the machine for sewing on buttons, making buttonholes and a variety of trimming stitches. The other innovation, found in the Swiss *Elna* and the American-made *Portman,* is the free lower arm, over which socks or sleeves could be worked. The main use of this feature is for darning.

The only console machines rated superior by Consumers Union after extensive sewing tests and engineering examinations were the *Singer* 15-90 series, the *Singer* 201-2-40, 201-3-56, and the *Necchi* BF-105. The cheapest *Singer* console is the 15-90-56 selling for $192.50. The *Necchi* sells for $164. The *Singer* Featherweight 221-1 ($145) and the *Elna* ($179) were the only two portables to receive a superior rating.

The cheapest "Acceptable" machine rated in CONSUMER REPORTS is *Ward's* Portable-1110 M. ($74.95 plus shipping). While this machine is much lower in quality than many of the more expensive machines, according to Consumers Union, it is adequate for the person who does only occasional

sewing and who doesn't want to invest much money in a machine. The cheapest "Acceptable" *Singer* is model 128-23-198 ($89.50), which is also considered satisfactory for occasional use.

PLASTIC STARCHES

Ordinary starch always comes out in the wash, but the best of the plastic starches tested by Consumers Union will keep fabrics fairly stiff through a number of washings. In general, the heavier the fabric, the better job a plastic starch will do. Even with the best of the plastic starches, a fabric loses a good deal of stiffness after the first washing. Therefore with plastic starch you have to make the clothes stiffer to start with than you normally want them. Clothes should be almost or completely dry before the starch is applied. It is a good idea to iron at lower temperatures than those ordinarily used for a given fabric.

The "Best Buys" among 14 brands of plastic starches tested by CU were *Texize* Permanent Resin-Starch, 39¢ 1 pt.; *Korex* Permanent Synthetic Starch, 59¢ 1 pt. The following were rated "Acceptable-Good"; *Dura* Starch, 43¢ 1 qt.; and *Plasta* "Starch," 59¢ 1 qt.

* * *

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORTS (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 39 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

DID YOU KNOW —

That though Cubans have the constitutional right to set up political parties they cannot, however, organize them along racial, color, class, or sexual lines?

Title 7, First Section, Article 102 of the Cuban Constitution of 1940 reads: "The organization of political parties and associations is free. However, no political groupings of race, sex, or class may be formed."

This constitutional provision stems from the *Morúa law* passed in May 1910. In 1907 the Negro Evaristo Estenoz organized the Independent Party of Color to help Negroes secure fair share of the promises of Cuban liberation, since a majority of the Army of Liberation was Negro. The party was denounced by Senator Martín Morúa Delgado, himself a Negro, who got a law passed prohibiting formation of any political party along racial or color lines. Ever since the Negro outbreak engineered by Estenoz and Pedro Ivonet on May 20, 1912, Cuba's Independence Day, Cubans have made it legally impossible for either Negroes or mulattoes to form political groupings along racial or color lines.

EXECUTIVE BOARD *of the five-year-old New Canaan, Conn., NAACP branch. Front row (L to R): Gloria Lee, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Theodore Watson, Mrs. Addison Burnham, and Mrs. Oscar Wyche. Second row: Mrs. Charles Hancock, Mrs. Mabel Foster, Frank Badham, Mabel Dennis, Mrs. George Nash, Charles Hancock. Third row: George Nash, Marshall Walker, Roger Williams, Oscar Weaver, Rev. H. Wyche, Clarence Griggs. Not shown Amy Long, Mrs. Charles Gillian, and Mrs. Van Jefferes.* BOTTOM: *Contestants in the Des Moines, Iowa, branch queen-contest.*

NAACP BOARD MEMBERS *map membership drives. Several members of the national board of directors at the national office before the May 8 board meeting mapping strategy for intensified membership drives in their home areas. Seated (L to R): Dr. Louis Wright, New York City, chairman; Carl Johnson, Kansas City; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Lillie Jackson, Baltimore; and Maceo Smith, Dallas. Standing are Dr. James McClendon (Left), Detroit, and Dr. George Flemmings, Fort Worth.* BOTTOM: *Officers and executive board members, Pine Bluff, Ark., NAACP branch.*

Editorials

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

THAT legal segregation is on its way out in southern states seems certain. The barbaric custom will not disappear at once because it takes time for human beings to adjust themselves emotionally to new ideas and conditions. The three unanimous Supreme Court rulings on segregation on June 5 offer the entering wedge. Although they side-stepped the "separate but equal" doctrine, they did set a precedent which will eventually touch the whole question of statutory segregation. In the Elmer W. Henderson case the Court rules that a railroad cannot subject a person to "undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage." In plain English it is unlawful to segregate Negroes on dining cars. Though this opinion is specifically applicable to interstate commerce, it is going to be extremely difficult in practice for a railroad to separate its interstate and intrastate passengers for purposes of discrimination.

In the Sweatt and McLaurin cases the Court ruled that the segregated professional and graduate education offered by the states of Texas and Oklahoma respectively were unlawful because not equal to that offered whites. Nor could the Court "find substantial equality in the educational opportunities offered white and Negro law students by the State . . . in those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school." Parity of buildings, equipment, and faculty is not enough. Chief Justice Vinson, who wrote the opinion, is emphatic on this point. Hereafter the states are not to be allowed to escape their obligations to their Negro citizens by establishing mushroom professional schools. Segregated facilities will not be permitted unless they can be proved equal. And equality and segregation have never been bedfellows. In the Oklahoma case the Court found that the "ceremonial segregation" of Mr. McLaurin handicapped him "in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction."

Although the Court's decisions are restricted to the two school cases under review, the opinions are applicable to similar cases which might arise in other states. Southern states must either establish equal professional and graduate facilities or admit Negroes to existing white institutions. With the present poverty of the section the easiest thing to do is to admit Negroes to the white state schools. Where opinion of faculy and students have been sounded there has been no expressed opinion opposition to such admissions.

However, we do not expect southern schools to open their doors without a fight. The NAACP is already preparing to institute the necessary suits in other states. Reactionary southerners are already protesting that the Court's decisions offer a threat to "the southern way of life." Defeat of senators Frank Graham in North Carolina and Claude Pepper in Florida through use of the race bogy presage the tough fight ahead. Graham's opponents even accused him of opposing the segregated public school. One of the

first to spit against the wind was Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia. He declared that as long as he was governor "Negroes will not be admitted to white schools." Attorney General Price Daniel of Texas made a feeble protest on June 20 by asking the Supreme Court to grant Texas a rehearing on the Sweatt case.

The fight is not over. We have won a strategic victory in a flanking battle, but the war itself is yet to be won. We must now consolidate our gains. We are going to need thousands of dollars to make the states abide by the Supreme Court decisions. Let everyone who believes in democracy contribute to this fight by supporting the NAACP.

ARMED SERVICES INTEGRATION

WE have two reasons for recommending a careful reading of "Freedom to Serve," the report of The President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

First, it shows what two branches of the Armed Services, the Navy and the Air Force, can do when they make up their minds to take seriously the integration of Negroes. When top brass really wants to give Negroes a break, they get it.

Second, the Army, though it has made tremendous advances toward integration since the Gillem report of 1946, still lags behind the other two branches. Army tradition and the eagerness of top brass to put racial restrictions upon job opportunities for Negroes have made removal of the racial strait jacket difficult.

The Navy now accepts enlisted men for all jobs and ratings in the naval general service regardless of race or color. In this respect the Navy is following a policy which was traditional from the American Revolution to 1917. Negro enlistments were halted after World War I and opened again in 1932, when Negroes were signed up for service as messmen only. After World War II the Navy had a much smaller Negro personnel than the Army, which made integration easier.

In the Air Force the new policy called for "abandonment of all racial quotas for enlistment and selection for service schools." As a result the Air Force has abolished most of its Negro units and broken up the all-Negro 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Field, Ohio. As of January 31, 1950, approximately 74 percent of the 25,000 Negroes in the Air Force were serving in integrated units.

Though the Army struggles feebly toward integration, the Committee feels that it is too early to pass opinion on the result of the new policy. "However, the Committee firmly believes that as the Army carries out the Committee's recommendations which it has adopted, then within a relatively short time Negro soldiers will enjoy complete equality of treatment and opportunity in the Army."

We have not yet won complete integration in the Armed Services, but victory is in sight.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

In three unanimous decisions handed down on June 5 the U. S. Supreme Court abolished segregation at the University of Oklahoma, ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas law school, and struck down segregation in southern railway dining cars. Although the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896, which set up the "separate but equal" doctrine, was not specifically overruled, its applicability to graduate and professional education has been nullified.

The three decisions must be considered together in order to get the full realization of their effect. The *Sweatt case* and the *McLaurin case* were both financed by the NAACP and under the direct supervision of NAACP lawyers. The *Henderson case* involving the Interstate Commerce Commission was handled by the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

HENDERSON CASE

The Supreme Court in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Burton held that the rules and practices of the Southern Railway Company under which its dining cars are divided so as to allocate one table for the exclusive use of Negro passengers and the remaining space for the exclusive use of white passengers violates Section 3, subsection 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act. Under that statute it is unlawful for any railroad to subject persons "to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage."

The Court held that no matter how fair the rules and practices under consideration might operate on the average and in proportion to the volume of traffic as between Negro and white passengers, they failed to satisfy the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Act. Each passenger with a ticket entitling him to use the dining car was "equally entitled to its facilities in accordance with reasonable regulations."

Said the Court:

> "We need not multiply instances in which these rules sanction unreasonable discriminations. The curtains, partitions and signs emphasize the artificiality of a difference in treatment which serves only to call attention to the racial classification of passengers holding identical tickets and using the same public dining facility."

Thus, it appears that under this decision any rules and regulations which require differences in treatment between passengers in any form of interstate

travel solely because of race are unlawful. The decision would appear, therefore, to reach all facilities to which an interstate passenger is entitled in accord with the type of ticket purchased. We believe that it will be fruitless for the railroads to attempt to limit the decision to dining car facilities.

It is true that the case dealt only with commerce between the states and, therefore, it can be said that it will effect interstate travel alone. However, we believe that it will be difficult and practically impossible for an interstate carrier to attempt to enforce one set of regulations as to passengers travelling within a state and one set of regulations as to its passengers travelling between states. Further, in view of the decision of the Court in *McLaurin v. Board of Regents*, the ground has been laid for an attack upon differences in treatment as to intrastate passengers under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Ransom

FOUR TOP EXECUTIVES *of the NAACP confer on a policy problem. Seated (L to R): Roy Wilkins, administrator; Walter White, executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Standing: Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations. Mr. White was recently reappointed to his post under a staff reorganization plan which places the four top-level executive officers in positions directly responsible to the board of directors.*

SWEATT CASE

In the Sweatt opinion Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, speaking for the unanimous Court, insisted that the issues in the case did not involve the entire question of the validity of segregation in all its phases. He reviewed the history of the litigation of this case beginning in 1946 and traced it through the two appeals through the state courts in Texas. In reviewing the evidence as to the two law schools in Texas, the Chief Justice gave to the state's case the most favorable interpretation of their allegations concerning the alleged equality of the two schools, and after doing this showed how it was impossible to obtain an equal education in a segregated law school regardless of the physical equality between the two institutions.

The opinion pointed out that despite the alleged equality between the two schools as to student body, library and other items, the important difference was that "the University of Texas Law School possesses to a far greater degree those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school. Such qualities, to name but a few, include reputation of the faculty, experience of the administration, position and influence of the alumni, standing in the community, traditions and prestige. It is difficult to believe that one who had a free choice between these law schools would consider the question close."

Although the opinion refused to overrule the decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson,* the Court nevertheless ruled that an equal legal education "is not available to him in a separate law school as offered by the state" and that "the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that petitioner be admitted to the University of Texas Law School." This opinion and its language leaves no room for doubt in anyone's mind that every state which now maintains a law school must admit qualified Negro students and cannot refuse them on the basis of race and color.

McLAURIN CASE

In the McLaurin case, the unanimous opinion rendered by the Chief Justice was even more specific as to the unconstitutionality of racial segregation in graduate education. The opinion reviewed the action of the State of Oklahoma in first refusing to admit Professor G. W. McLaurin to the graduate school and, after legal action was commenced, of admitting him but requiring him to be segregated from the other students. It is significant that in regard to this separation, the Supreme Court recognized that the result of such separation was to handicap the Negro student "in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction," and that "Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession."

Finally, the Court decided once and for all the invalidity of racial segregation in graduate education:

We conclude that the conditions under which this appellant is required to receive his education deprive him of his personal and present right to the equal

MARYLAND CITIZENS *pay tribute to Philip B. Perlman, Solicitor General of the U. S. Department of Justice, by awarding him a gold plaque of merit for his courageous leadership in the fight against segregation and restrictive covenants. Left to right: Philip Perlman, Carl Murphy, president Afro-American newspapers, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president Maryland state conference NAACP branches.*

protection of the laws. We hold that under these circumstances the Fourteenth Amendment precludes differences in treatment by the state based upon race. Appellant, having been admitted to a state-supported graduate school, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the state as students of other races. The judgment is REVERSED.

White Returns: Walter White returned on June 1 to his position as executive secretary of the NAACP after a year's leave of absence because of ill health. Welcomed back to the office by NAACP president Arthur B. Spingarn and members of the staff, the rejuvenated executive settled down to the work of directing the Association's affairs, which he gave up last year after thirty-one years of sustained activity in the championship of equal and unrestricted citizenship for Negro Americans.

Mr. White joined the NAACP staff in 1918 as assistant secretary. In 1931 he succeeded James Weldon Johnson as executive secretary. In addition to his activities as NAACP secretary, Mr. White has written five books, contributed to numerous magazines and newspapers, and lectured throughout this country and abroad.

Dr. Wright Honored: The degree of honorary fellow of the International College of Surgeons will be conferred upon Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director-in-chief of Harlem Hospital and chairman of the NAACP board of

PRESENTATION *of orchid corsage by Marvin Young to Mrs. Miley Williamson on behalf of the Ohio state NAACP youth conference for outstanding work with Ohio youth. Left to right: Willa Hicks, L. Pear Mitchell, Mrs. Miley Williamson, Marvin Young, Lucille Wilson.*

directors, during the annual assembly of the United States chapter of the ICS, October 31-November 3, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Wright was designated for this honor by the international board of trustees of the ICS on May 13. Max Thorek, secretary-general of the international organization, said in a letter to Dr. Wright that this honor was being conferred "as a token of our appreciation of your many contributions to the art and science of surgery and for your efforts in aiding suffering humanity."

Long a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, Dr. Wright has received many professional honors and was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1940. He has contributed scientific articles to the leading medical journals. Under his direction, the wonder drug, aureomycin, was first successfully used on human beings.

Houston 35th Spingarn Medalist: Posthumous award of the 35th Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement of an American Negro went to the late Charles M. Houston. Presentation of the award was made to a member of Mr. Houston's family by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard Law School at the closing session of the 41st annual NAACP concention in Boston, Mass., on June 25.

The Spingarn award was established by the late Joel E. Spingarn, one-time president of the Association, who set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro."

Mr. Houston, chairman of the NAACP National Legal Committee and one of the outstanding constitutional lawyers in the country, died in Washington on April 22 of a heart ailment. He was fifty-four years of age.

As the Association's special counsel 1935-1940, Mr. Houston engineered and was responsible for a long line of court decisions protecting the civil rights of Negro Americans. In expressing the Association's grief at the death of the distinguished attorney, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, said that "he will be remembered as the inspirational genius for all types of legal action based upon the recognition of the principle of the equality of man—that all men are equal before the law."

"As Dean of the Law School of Howard University," Dr. Wright said, Mr. Houston 'insisted that Negro lawyers be first of all social engineers dedicated to working toward better conditions for all men regardless of race or color."

Among the best known of the many significant legal decisions won by Mr. Houston were the restrictive covenant cases, the Donald Murray case, and the Gaines case. His last legal victory before his untimely death was the ruling by the Maryland Court of Appeals ordering the admission of Miss Esther McCready to the University of Maryland Nursing School.

The only other posthumous award made by the Spingarn Medal Committe was presented in 1936 to the late John Hope, president of Atlanta University.

Bunche Board Member: Election of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, to the board of directors of the NAACP was announced in June by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board. Dr. Bunche will fill the vacancy created by the death of Charles H. Houston of Washington.

Members of the board are elected for three-year terms by the branches, voting annually for one-third (16) of the directors. Vacancies for unexpired terms are filled by vote of the members of the board. The vote on Dr. Bunche was taken at the board's regular monthly meeting on May 8.

Notified of his election, Dr. Bunche wrote Dr. Wright: "I am pleased to inform you that I shall be happy to accept this responsibility."

What the Branches Are Doing

California: New president of the FRESNO branch is Joseph H. Dixon, Jr., local insurance salesman. Other officers are Carolyn Futrell, vice-president; Rosa Lee Kelley, secretary; Doretha Williams, assistant-secretary; and Raymond Hunter, Sr., treasurer and finance chairman. Committee chairmen are Wallace Henderson, labor and industry; B. M. Cooley, education; Ethel Garner, membership; Lester Mims, legislation; Wanamaker Hayden, entertainment; Jack Kelley, youth work; Mattie P. Gibson, community; Dorothy Sumner, housing; Lionel Steinberg, legal redress; Wesley Slade, veterans; and Jesse Perry, Jr., publicity. Total branch membership is 79.

Connecticut: Eric Lowenstern, member of the executive committee of the NEW BRITAIN branch, delivered a radio talk over station WHAY on May 4 in behalf of his branch. His talk inaugurated the 1950 membership campaign.

Louisiana: Edward W. T. Honeycutt, arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death at OPELOUSAS two years ago on a charge of aggravated rape only to have the case remanded to the lower court for retrial by the court of appeals after review, again stood in the grim shadow of the electric chair when on May 17 he heard another trial jury pronounce a verdict of guilty as charged. Sentence was not pronounced immediately by District Judge E. Gardner, but in Louisiana the death penalty is mandatory for aggravated rape.

Honeycutt was represented by Negro attorneys Berry, Jackson, and LaCour, the latter a professor of law at the Southern university law school, and the former practicing attorneys in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, respectively. They had been retained by the Louisiana state NAACP in order to insure Honeycutt adequate representation and a fair trial, ground on which the appeals court had returned the case to the district court for retrial.

The defendant's attorneys, together with Louisiana's state NAACP president, Dr. E. A. Johnson of Natchitoches, are contemplating possible appeal in the case. Observers are of the opinion that solid grounds for appeal resulted from the trial procedure. For one thing, these observers feel that the method used for selecting prospective Negro jurors violated the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the recent Cassell Case from Texas, in which the high court held that systematic inclusion of Negroes on juries (i.e., confining of the selection of Negroes to only a handpicked few) was as reprehensible as systematic exclusion. Secondly, the fact that Opelousas's district attorney Fontenot used only six peremptory challengers, all of these against qualified Negroes, to produce an all-white jury to try Honeycutt, is regarded also as sound ground for appeal.

The trial atmosphere produced many surprises. It will be recalled that some months ago an attempt was made to lynch Honeycutt from the Opelousas jail, an attempt which failed only because Honeycutt jumped into a river and swam to the opposite shore while his abductors were absorbed in decid-

NAACP LEADERS *meet at Lincoln University (Pa.) to discuss civil-rights cases in nearby Oxford, Pa. Left to right: Jacques Wilmore, president Lincoln University chapter NAACP, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and Frank Summerfield, president of the senior class.*

ing who was to kill him. The atmosphere of the town and community had been consistent with this mob-violence temper. In fact, when attorneys Berry and Jackson first tried to see the prisoner they were denied this legal right, and Dr. Johnson and others seeking interviews with local authorities after the lynching attempt actually feared for their lives while in the town. Moreover Negroes of the community then and before appeared completely cowed. They expressed great fear of consequences if Negro lawyers sought to try the case in the local court, or if Negroes presented themselves for service on the jury. Both of these were "firsts" for Opelousas.

However, when the trial opened none of the apprehensions materialized. To the astonishment of all observers, some 1,000 Negro spectators flocked to the court house, jamming the jim-crow balcony and overflowing into the corridors and upon the grounds, mingling freely with about an equal number of whites. But despite this close association and the explosive nature of the case, not one untoward incident was reported. Not even was there a vestige of a dem-

onstration when the white woman charging rape described her experience in detail from the stand. On one occasion Judge Gardner, during recess, instead of retiring to his chambers chose to spend the time chatting in friendly fashion with the Negro lawyers. And at the conclusion of the trial Attorney Louis Berry, who had made a stirring plea for his client in closing argument, was besieged by back-slapping state troopers, the congratulations of judge and district attorney, and autograph-seeking young people.

Massachusetts: The NEW BEDFORD branch is now campaigning to raise $1,000 to sustain the national and local programs of the NAACP. Mrs. Hill E. Birrow, president, is a member of the campaign committee headed by Earl M. Carter and Mrs. Frank Perry. On May 13 the branch conducted a program over station WNBH setting forth the history and accomplishments of the Association. Questions about the NAACP were asked by Miss Youngblood and answered by Mrs. Waters and Mr. Jenkins.

The New Bedford branch was organized in 1917 with Estelle M. Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, and Dr. W. W. Nelson as charter members.

North Carolina: We quote excerpts from an article sent us from *The Charlotte News* (May 19) by CHARLOTTE branch secretary Kelly Alexander:

"One of the most significant factors in the May 27 primary," explains staff writer Tom Fesperman, "is the almost-complete change in political influence over nearly 7,000 registered Negro voters in Charlotte. Practical politicians were saying today [May 19] that the 'old guard' which delivered Negro votes to the polls in previous years had lost the great bulk of its effectiveness. A new order, under the name of the Citizens Committee for Political Action, admittedly had taken over.

"This committee inspired and mainly organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was preparing to put a big organization of active workers on duty to return an importantly big vote for the candidates of its choice. . . . The NAACP, after about six years of steadily-increasing political action, has become the dominating influence over these Negro voters. It has come through meetings, talks, door-to-door visits, neighborhood committees, and then through the Citizens Committee for Political Action. . . The May 27 primary is expected to see the NAACP leaders in important position. . . .

"Before NAACP went to work on building up Negro registration a few years ago, there were only about 3,200 Negro voters. Now, Secretary Kelly Alexander of the local branch estimates there are 7,000 Negro voters. Considering the total registration, white and Negro, of some 36,000 in Charlotte, this bloc doesn't seem sizeable. But a much larger percentage of the Negroes actually vote. . . . "

New York: Fourteenth annual NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE of NAACP branches was held in Buffalo May 27-28. Theme of the conference was "Our task—still unfinished." The conference culminated in a public mass meeting on Sunday, May 28, with a radio address over station WXRA by state president James Egert Allen at 8:45 A.M. and an afternoon address by acting NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins at a public mass meeting in the First Shiloh Baptist church at 3:30 P.M.

Rhode Island: Among the resolutions adopted by the New England regional conference meeting in PROVIDENCE on April 23 were the following: That we begin the practice of democracy in our public schools; that the board of education of the state of Connecticut make a ruling that no Connecticut school can take its students on a tour of Washington, D. C., if Negro members of the

group are going to be subject to segregation; that New England congressional representatives vote in support of civil rights legislation; and that the conference supports Mr. Wilkins and the NAACP in its civil-rights mobilization of January 1950.

South Carolina: At the suggestion of Eugene A. R. Montgomery, executive secretary of the SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, Bishop Frank M. Reid of the AME church in South Carolina issued an appeal to the more than 400 pastors, 20 presiding elders, and trustees and stewards of the church to observe Sunday, May 21 as "Full Citizenship Day."

The week of May 21-28 was dedicated to the idea that church and church people must get every Negro over twenty-one to register and vote. The slogan was "Get up, get out, and go where you can register."

Texas: Reward offered by the DALLAS branch for the apprehension and conviction of the criminals who perpetrated the recent bombings of Negro homes in Dallas was upped in May to $1,000, it was announced by Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, executive director of the Dallas civil-rights organization.

This was an amount double the record of $500 posted originally and was made possible by the citywide response of citizens, both colored and white, to the appeal for funds for this purpose.

Meanwhile, encouraged by the protection given by a watchman employed by the branch to guard his home at night while he and his family slept, Robert Shelton, victim of the last of the three bombings this year, proceeded with repair of his home despite threatening anonymous phone calls.

So definite is the reaction of Dallas Negroes to the home bombings, which now total 22 in the history of the city, that leaders express considerable fear of the consequences if the crime is repeated. They point out that the colored population has generally lost faith in the good intentions of the police department to end the crimes, and hence would be driven into an ugly mood should another bombing occur.

In addition to offering the $1,000 reward, the executive committee of the Dallas branch is seriously considering further steps to take. President of the branch is Rev. B. R. Riley, pastor of Salem Baptist Church, and he reveals that the ministers of the city are firmly in support of the militant position the branch has taken in the matter.

Virginia: Leslie Perry of the NAACP Washington bureau was principal speaker at a Sunday mass meeting, June 4, of the FALLS CHURCH branch. Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond received the branch's check for the legal defense fund of the NAACP.

■

YOUTH COUNCIL NOTES

Cleveland, Ohio, played host to the fourth statewide NAACP youth rally in May. The state youth program on the 1950 elections, membership campaign, leadership development, planning for fund-raising and program were among the items on the conference agenda. More than one hundred delegates from practically all of Ohio's youth councils and college chapters were in attendance.

Pennsylvania: The executive committee of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE NAACP YOUTH CONFERENCE outlined plans for future activities in a meeting held at Lincoln university in May. Youth councils and college chapters of the state were urged to affiliate themselves with the conference as soon as possible. The next state meeting will be held October 6-8, 1950, at Lincoln university; a meeting of the eastern region of the state will convene at Temple university in Philadelphia some time before October.

College and School News

Three Negro students received B. Mus. degrees from the MANHATTAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC in May. A fourth student received the graduate diploma.

■

Dr. Nick Aaron Ford of Morgan college was 80th founder's day speaker at BENEDICT COLLEGE. Climax of the program was announcement of a $10,000 gift to the college by Mrs. Julie Starks. This money will go toward the purchase of quarters for the Benedict school of theology.

■

Commencement activities at ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE began with alumni day on May 27. Events continued with the baccalaureate service on May 28, delivered by Rev. Henry J. Bowden; senior class-day exercises on May 29; and commencement and the conferring of degrees on May 30. The 77 candidates for degrees, the largest class in the history of the college, was addressed by Langbourne M. Williams, banker, of New York City.

Honors' day was observed on May 24, with awards of certificates of merit for scholastic and other achievements and the founding of Kappa Zeta chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

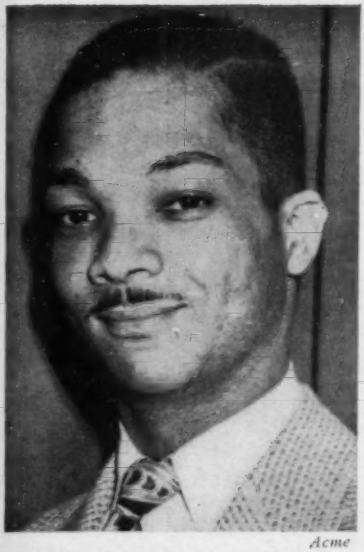
■

Commencement address at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY was delivered on June 5 by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce. President Henry P. Van Dusen, of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

Wide World

JOHN S. CHASE *of Austin, Texas, is the first Negro ever enrolled in the University of Texas. He was admitted after the Supreme Court knocked down segregation ban.*

The 1950 Atlanta university summer school, offering graduate, professional, and college programs leading to undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees, opened on June 12 as a combined offering of the six Atlanta institutions for Negroes; namely, Atlanta, Morehouse, Spelman, Morris Brown, Clark, and



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ALEXANDER FARRELLY *is the first Negro to be elected president of Pi Alpha Sigma, Pan-American fraternity, at St. John's University, New York. He is the first and only Negro in the fraternity.*

Gammon. The school will last for nine weeks, making it possible for graduate students to complete three-fourths of a semester's work. Those well grounded in college work may complete the requirements for the master's degree in three summers.

■

SPELMAN COLLEGE commencement was held on June 5, with Dr. Wyatt Aiken Smart, of Emory university, delivering the commencement address.

Annual exhibition of art works by students of Spelman, Morehouse, and Atlanta was held in the art studio on

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or The Registrar

the Spelman campus. All work displayed had been done under the supervision of Austella Walden, of the Spelman art department.

The college music department closed a very successful year in May with a concert of the Glee Club under the direction of Willis Laurence James. Virgil Fox, brilliant young concert organist of New York City, delighted a large audience at Spelman in May.

■

Seventh session of the Institute of Race Relations at FISK UNIVERSITY opened June 6 to last until July 8. The institute is under the sponsorship of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association and Fisk, with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, as director.

■

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY graduated 230 students on May 24, the largest class in the history of the school. Dr. Joel L. Fletcher, president of Southwestern Louisiana Institute, delivered the commencement address.

■

The GARNET-PATTERSON junior high school (Washington, D. C.) has used surplus foods to lower the price of school lunches and to attract more pupils to the noonday meal. The school is now serving hot plate lunches for only 15¢ instead of the 22¢ which was formerly charged for this type of lunch. The new menus were worked out in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

■

Fifty-fifth annual commencement was held at WEST VIRGINIA STATE

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COLLEGE on May 28, with Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, as commencement speaker. Dr. Ralph Bunche received an honorary L.H.D.; Mme. Vijaya Yakshmi Pandit, an honorary LL.D.; and Reuther, an honorary L.H.D.

■

Summer school at WVSC began on June 5. The session is divided into two six-week terms—the first from June 5 to July 15; the second from July 17 to August 25. Among special features of the session are workshops in tailoring, home nursing, care of the sick, and mother and baby care.

Two ROTC cadets at WVSC have won commissions in the regular army. Cadets Grover A. DuBose and James M. Garrison, Jr., will be appointed second lieutenants, their commissions became effective as of June 15.

Other events at WVSC included a three-day career clinic, May 11-13, with major addresses by Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. E. R. Brazeal, dean of instruction, Morehouse; and G. E. Ferguson, owner of the Ferguson Enterprise, Charleston, W. Va.; annual spring recital of the college dance group and open house of the trade and technical division on May 6; sixteenth annual women's day program on May 7; and fourteenth annual state convention of the West Virginia Association of New Farmers of America, May 3-6.

■

Sixty-fifth annual commencement at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was held on May 29, with Dr. Ralph J.

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Bunche addressing the approximately four hundred graduates. In addition to giving the commencement address, Dr. Ralph Bunche himself received an honorary degree.

Dr. Arthur P. Davis, professor of English at Howard, delivered the honors' day address in May, when over two hundred students received awards for their outstanding work in scholarship and extra-curricular activites. It was announced at these exercises that a second chapter of Kappa Phi Kappa national honorary fraternity had been established on the campus.

■

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director, Southern Regional Council, was TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE's commencement speaker on May 15. The baccalaureate speaker was Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary.

The Tuskegee choir was presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund's 1950 appeal on May 14.

■

Two distinguished religious and educational leaders delivered the main addresses at the 77th commencement exercises of BENNETT COLLEGE May 26-29. Bishop Willis J. King of Monrovia, Liberia, delivered the baccalaureate address; Dr. Norman W. Clemens of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the commencement address.

The Bennett trustee board has approved a proposed budget of $479,-350 for the years 1950-1951, passed a resolution authorizing the application of $500,000 from the federal

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government for housing facilities, and appointed two new board members. In approving the budget figure, the board granted Bennett an additional $41,780 for operating expenses in excess of the current budget.

The two new board members are Mrs. Pauline Waters Smith of Jacksonville, Fla., a Bennett graduate in the class of 1935; and J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of Negro schools in Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Tarpley, a Bennett instructor, was elected to fill the place of Louise Young of Nashville, Tenn., who resigned this year.

Other college activities included the crowning of Mary Henderson, a junior, as "Miss Omicron Eta of 1950" by the home economics club; the staging of Shakespeare's "Twelfth

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Night" by the college theatre guild on May 26; the opening of the new student building and the installation of new student officers on May 21; a vesper-service address by Rev. William C. Faulkner, dean of the Fisk chapel; an address by Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, director of religious activities at Virginia State; and the annual student art exhibition.

■

Commencement exercises of the NATIONAL BAPTIST MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL were held on June 5, with Mrs. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Ga., as principal speaker. Mrs. Borders is director of Christian education for the Wheat Street Baptist church in Atlanta. The baccalaureate sermon was preached on June 4 by Rev. Claude V. Broach, pastor of St. John Baptist church, Charlotte, N. C.

■

TALLADEGA COLLEGE conferred the degree of LL.D. upon George W. Crawford of New Haven, Conn., at its spring convocation. Mr. Crawford graduated from Talladega in 1900, and from the Yale law school in 1903. He served on the Talladega board of trustees for forty-five years and has practiced law in Connecticut since 1904, where he is considered an authority on the law of municipal corporations.

Certificates of merit were also presented to Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association; and to Dr. Oscar E. Maurer, chairman of the Talladega board of trustees; for their services of more than thirty years on the college board.

First forum-discussion series at the college was held in March on pre-

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Federal Judge William H. Hastie was the main speaker at the annual commencement exercises of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) on June 6. Judge Hastie was awarded an honorary LL.D.

Dr. Guy T. Holcombe, physician of Oxford, Pa., and John Ware III, also of Oxford, resigned from the Lincoln board of trustees in May.

■

Eighty-fifth annual commencement of SHAW UNIVERSITY was held on May 30, with Dr. George D. Kelsey of New York City delivering the main address. Degrees were conferred upon 140 candidates in the college of arts and sciences and in the school of religion.

C. F. Graves of Elizabeth City, N. C., a graduate of the class of 1901, received the second annual alumni award.

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Book Reviews

IN BRIEF

The Incredible Casanova: The Magnificent Follies of a Peerless Adventurer, Amorist and Charlatan. **A biography by James Stuart Montgomery. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1950. 437 pp. $3.95.**

What our author calls "a biography" is actually an epitome of the *Memoires* transposed into the third person and tied together with transitional paragraphs of Mr. Montgomery's own devising. This method of writing a biography of Casanova, of course, is not new and has been done many times before. Imagine the formidable task of excerpting from twelve volumes! The result is never satisfactory and always gives a one-sided picture as Mr. Montgomery's summary does by concentrating on the amours. Even Casanova was artist enough to realize that nothing is so monotonously repititious as the campaign reports of an Alexander of the bed-room; hence he interspersed his story with picaresque adventures, comments on life, and reports of his conversations with Voltaire, Frederick the Great, Catherine of Russia, and other notables of his day, all of which Mr. Montgomery either omits or shortens. Love-episodes actually make up less than three-fourths of the original.

Giacoma Giraloma Casanova (1725-1798), a typical product of the amoral eighteenth century and a contemporary of such men as Restif de la Bretonne, Lorenzo d'Aponte, Cagliostro and Holbach, was a man of many parts. He was by turns diplomat, alchemist, charlatan, forger, calendar reformer, adulterer and seducer; but indubitably a man of brains. It was his extraordinary intelligence, his mastery of life, his clever understanding of men that has made his name a *word* in most European tongues. Yet he ended his days as a librarian for Count Waldstein and a spy for the Venetian Inquisition. It was at Count Waldstein's castle in Dux that he began writing the *Story of My Life up to the Year 1744*. Since the *story* ends twenty-four years before his death, there has been much speculation about the "missing" volumes, with Casanovistes having a field day filling in the misty years between.

Ironically, we know the *Memoires* of Casanova but we do not know the Casanova of the *Memoires* because the text as originally written by Casanova has never been published. The firm of Brockhaus which owns the manuscript remains obdurate to this day. Casanova, an Italian, wrote his *Memoires* in French; but they first saw the light of day in the expurgated German version (1822-1828) of Wilhelm von Schütz, and later in the bowdlerized French edition (1826-1838) of Jean Laforgue. It can be remarked in closing that the Prince de Ligne describes his friend Casanova as "tall, built like a Hercules, but with an African complexion" (*un teint africain*). Casanova himself frequently refers to "my brown color."

J.W.I.

***The Revolt of the Masses.* By José Ortega y Gasset. New York: The New American Library, 1950. 141 pp. 35¢.**

This is a pocket-book reprint of Ortega's *La Rebelión de las Masas* (1930) originally issued here in 1932. Ortega expounds two theses. One is that the type of European man now dominant is primitive. This mass-man uses the civilization around him without any awareness of the intellect and effort that has gone into its creation. Because he believes he has a right to exercise his vulgarity, he is resolved to rule the world himself. The other thesis is that Europe is decadent, devoid of a moral code, because "there is precisely the aspiration to live without conforming to any moral code," and that fascism and communism are politically retrogressive. These theses are developed brilliantly despite the author's many inconsistencies and defense of an intellectual aristocracy.

J. W. I.

THE ECCLESIA

***These My Brethren: A Study of 570 Negro Churches and 1542 Negro Homes in the Rural South.* By Ralph A. Felton. Madison, New Jersey: Drew Theological Seminary, Department of the Rural Church, 1950. 102 pp. 40c.**

That the nation suffers from social defects is well known but it is undeniable that the South is the region which contains the most numerous and pressing problems. Any study which attempts to focus attention on sore spots that need immediate remedy is welcome. *These My Brethren,* although revealing nothing new, does serve further to emphasize one of the really important ailments in the social fabric of the South, which is still largely rural in character.

Why the Negro rural church is failing in its duty is understandable when one considers that less than four per cent of the ministers have received full professional training, and that the average has completed no more than the ninth grade. Over half of those covered by the study are more than fifty years of age and thus have served three-fourths of their pastoral life. The average minister has spent ten years in some other occupation and more than 27 per cent are ministers as a consequence of answering a vaguely defined "call." Practically all of them are denied contact with community organizations and agencies because of the segregation pattern in the South. Slightly more than eight per cent are resident ministers and more than 75 per cent of their churches are located from six to more than 100 miles from their homes. In some instances the white plantation-landlord controls both the church and its pastor and determines the subject matter of sermons. Church buildings are inferior: more than half are valued at less than $3000, and 75 per cent have only one room. The community institutions closest to the church are juke "joints" and baseball diamonds; those least available are public clinics, high schools, and hospitals.

Since this study was made by persons concerned with the church, their inferences are most perceptive on matters of religion and are less valid as regards non-church information. For example, the response that more than 85 per cent of the families wanted to remain in their communities is accepted unquestioningly as objective; that more than 79 per cent said they liked farming is considered an indication of "one of the solutions to the Negro problem in America — farm ownership!" Again, it is assumed to be fact that less than half of these rural Negroes felt the police to be antagonistic, since they said so. There are other naive inferences and some statistical errors. However, these are understandable mistakes since the analysts and field workers were not professionally trained in social research.

Despite these occasional errors of interpretation and the smallness of the sample (which limits its statistical validity), anyone who knows the rural South and its churches and communities will attest that this study is highly representative of things as they are. *These My Brethren* makes a contribution by spotlighting an area of some significance in the growth and development of the South. The study merits the attention of all who are interested in improving the social structure of this region.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE, *social anthropologist, is a regular reviewer for The Crisis.*

ADOPTED BY GYPSIES

(*Continued from page* 437)

cleaner than most German children I see on the streets. The little girl clings to her parents with the most ardent love I ever saw, and they in turn do just anything for her. The Gypsy foster mother told me that she is glad that God blessed her with this little colored child, and not with a German one, for she realizes what it means to be outcasted and abused by such who assume the right to be the superiors of others.

The father of the little colored girl was an American soldier of the US occupational forces.

But please don't let the fate of the little colored girl worry you! The child is in good hands, and I say again that she is living in heaven on earth.

I spoke to the little colored girl and her intelligence amazed me. She answered me in perfect German, while at the same time she answered questions of her foster parents in perfect Romany (Gypsy language). The parents even try now to teach her some English!

To meet this colored child among German Gypsies was indeed the most touching experience of my life, and I am glad that I had the opportunity to witness the goodness and greatness of heart of a race of people despised and hated by the German "master race."

Enclosed herewith a little photo of the child. . . .

To give you some information about myself I wish to state that I am just a writer and journalist, and a friend of the movement of The Caravan of East and West, at New York City .

Yours most sincerely and with my best wishes.

OSCAR S. PFAUS.

LOST TRIBES

(*Continued from page* 436)

scendant of the chief who defied the Germans, asked Scott: "Are we a cursed generation because our chiefs fought for the freedom of their people, their nation, and their lands?"

Scott was told that under the Union government, education "is so limited that it only prepares our youth to be good kitchen hands."

In 1948, Prime Minister Malan was coming to Windhock in South West Africa. Scott asked him to receive a deputation. The Prime Minister was busy with a deputation of Germans who were interested in having their rights of citizenship restored, so he had no time to see the natives. The Hereros submitted a memorandum instead. In part it read: "It has always been the faith and prayer of the Herero people that . . . our traditional lands of which we were dispossessed by the Ger-

mans will be restored. Cannot our appeal be heard before the United Nations? We would like to send representatives to ask for a constitutional system of trusteeship to be established."

The Secretary for External Affairs of the Union government replied: "The Union Government do not consider themselves accountable to the United Nations Organisation, the Government of the United Kingdom, or to the British Commonwealth in respect of their administration of . . . South West Africa, and cannot, therefore, look with favour on the proposal. . . ." This did not surprise the United Nations Trusteeship Council. In 1946 it had rejected the South African proposal that the South West African territory be incorporated into the Union of South Africa. Three times the U.N. had requested the Union government to place before it a trusteeship agreement for South West Africa. Three times the Union government had refused. For three years, the U.N. had requested the Union Government to report how it was administering its "sacred trust," and for three years there had been no answer.

In 1948, the Union passed the South West Africa Act, abolishing the mandate and incorporating South West Africa. According to the Malan Government, the Act represented the wishes of the South West Africans. According to Michael Scott, it was a fraud.

"It takes its dishonorable place in the record of the means whereby the indigenous populations of the world have by treachery and deceit been deprived of their lands and natural rights. This Act deprives the non-Europeans nine-tenths of the population of any representation at all. They are at the mercy of increasingly discriminatory legislation, have no say or part in the enactment of laws affecting them or their lands. Under it they have lost the right of petition."

CHIEF KUTAKO'S PRAYER

Scott concluded his speech to the Trusteeship Committee by quoting a prayer that Chief Hosea Kutako had composed:

"You are the great God of all earth and the heavens. We are so insignificant. In us are many defects. The power is Yours to make and do what we cannot. You know all about us. Coming down to earth You were despised and mocked and brutally treated because of these same defects in the men of those days. For those men You prayed because they did not understand what they were doing. You came only for what is right.

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O Lord, help us who roam about. Help us who have been placed in Africa and have no home of our own. Give us back a dwelling place, O God. All power is Yours in Heaven and on earth. Amen." Michael Scott took a seat among the audience.

The chairman recognized the delegate from Haiti. "So," he said, "now we know. Yes, indeed, it was very dangerous to allow this Christian man to come before us and speak. Yes, for some people it was very dangerous. We've got to the bottom of this thing, gentlemen, and what do we find? Blood." He leaned forward. "Blood and mud. Gentlemen, I am not, I think, a very emotional man, but I can assure you that I was deeply moved by what I've just heard and I think you were too.

"We must do something, gentlemen. It is up to this council to help those brutally oppressed people before they turn on their tormentors in their tortured agony. If we do nothing, then the blame for a bloody holocaust will rest squarely on this council. The whole colonial tyranny has been drawn for us. Woe betide these men who wish to set up the old system of a race of masters and race of slaves. Gentlemen, you are still thinking in the ideas of the eighteenth century. Your honor and your conscience compel you to prevent what is happening in Africa today from continuing. I implore . . ." A door opened, and a man hurried toward an empty chair. He held up his hand. South Africa wanted to speak. The Haitian relinquished the floor; the South African asked that the debate be postponed.

"We have a crowded agenda," the chairman told him. "If the delegates agree, we will resume at ten forty-five tomorrow morning." The delegates agreed.

South Africa had received a reprieve, but the next day the temper of the committee had not changed. In spite of quibblings and obstructions—by the United Kingdom, Greece, and the United States, in addition to South Africa—the committee decided to ask the International Court of Justice at The Hague for advice as to the legal status of South West Africa.

Mexico requested that the court have its decision ready in time for the next meeting of the General Assembly. When the case came before the Plenary Session, South Africa fought hard, but failed by a vote of forty to seven, to stop the General Assembly from acting on the committee's report.

One man had spoken for a gagged people, and his quiet words would be heard by many millions more as the drums of the Bush Telegraph thudded them out the length and breadth of Africa.

Michael Scott had both set a precedent and created a miracle.

EUROPEAN PRESS

(*Continued from page* 418)

that the war has brought about a rough equality, an embryonic equality at least.

"In Oklahoma," claims the *Gazette de Lausanne* (Lausanne, Switzerland), "people must use telephones appropriate to the color of their skins. In Florida the books of the white school children must be segre-

gated from those used by Negroes. In Georgia the annual salary of a white teacher is $1,123; that of his Negro colleague, $515. And in Texas Joe Louis cannot legally fight a white boxer. But one thing is certain: the thirteen million Negroes of the United States have a much older American lineage than the great majority of whites."

SOUTHERN REVOLT

In commenting on the "Southern Revolt," Alistair Cooke (*Manchester Guardian*, Manchester, England) writes: "Nothing new can be said for the retrogressive doctrine of white supremacy, except perhaps that its fearful adherents do face, where often the Southern liberal does not, the reality of miscegenation. . . ." Northern liberals, he adds, "are often evangelists of the printed word, in big cities that excuse them from paying any practical price for their enjoyment of being holier than the neighbors [Southerners] they can comfortably ignore."

Josephine Baker's angry articles in *Paris-Soir* detailed her experiences in the United States after an absence of twelve years. She describes a visit to Fisk university, a jim-crow trip to St. Louis, Mo., reports on segregation in the armed forces, and takes a look at the race motif in Broadway plays. "The Negro in the South is no longer a slave," she observes, "despite the fact that some people consider him one and bar him from all contacts with the whites."

One piece details her husband's experiences with a New York hotel:

Things must have changed in the United States. The war mingling of peoples and races must have brought whites and Negroes together in a common struggle and torn down the barriers of color prejudice. Anyway, these were my thoughts upon my return to America after a twelve-year absence. My husband, Jo Bouillon, and I had spent several months in South America where we had given hundreds of performances in the larger cities. We had finally reached Chicago by way of Mexico. Our stay in Chicago was uneventful. As we were about to leave, we asked friends to reserve a suite in a large New York hotel for Mr. and Mrs. Jo Bouillon. But as soon as we arrived in New York we ran smack into trouble. Before we could hardly settle down in our rooms, the management called in my husband:

'How long do you plan to stay, Mr. Bouillon?'

'I've rented the suite for a month.'

'I'm very, very sorry,' explained the manager.

'There must be some mistake. Your suite is just for today. You give it up tomorrow.'

Jo understood at once:

'Is it because my wife is Negro?'

'You must understand Mr. Bouillon," the manager went on hesitantly, that I'm not complaining, at least not personally. But you see we have a large southern clientele. . . . People from the South, you know.' The fatal word had slipped out. We met this same excuse thoughout the day at every hotel we entered. Yet none of them was honest enough to say: 'We've no room for a colored woman.'

JOSEPHINE BAKER

However, here is a report on Miss Baker herself from *Die Zeit* (Hamburg, Germany), a far remove from jim-crow New York hotels and the prejudiced South.

Despite the fact that Josephine Baker owns a castle in Dordogne and an apartment house in the best section of

Paris, she is always short on cash. Her jewelry, fifteen million francs worth, often ends up in the pawnshop. But whenever she has money she loads herself down with foodstuffs for the poor of her neighborhood. Yet one of her recent charities was accepted with mixed feelings.

She had stocked her house on the Avenue Victor Hugo with eighteen tons of coal, much to the joy of her tenants. But one day they were filled with apprehension and fear. They were horrified to find that Josephine had distributed all the coal to the poor.

This is the Josephine Baker who recently amazed the world with a hitherto unknown side of her character. As a result of her war exploits she won the War Cross, the medal of the Resistance, and the Croix de Lorraine. She was even appointed a temporary lieutenant, and she performed invaluable services for the *Deuxième Bureau*, the espionage department of the French Ministry of War.

RALPH J. BUNCHE

Hans Habe writes glowingly of "the fairy-like career" of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche in *Die Weltwoche* (Zurich). I quote a paragraph:

Just what, then, is the secret of this Negro? He loved the people among whom he worked as an intermediary. He loved the Jews. Not only because his Rosenwald fellowship had opened up a brilliant career, but because he knew that up until a few years ago the Jews had been 'white Negroes.' He loved the Arabs. Not only for having accepted him at the time as one of their own, but also because he sensed a similarity between their fate and that of his own people. What is more important is that an understanding of his personal problem provides a key to the solution of the whole Negro problem. . . . Bunche has always been 'color blind.' He made no grand speeches about racial equality. He took the idea of American democracy literally. He confided in democracy, and it appears that democracy confided in him.'

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

When *La Voix Ouvrière* (Geneva) headlined the news that the chief of the Information Section of the American Military Government in Germany had orders to present the principles and practices of American democracy to the Germans, with special emphasis on the rights of man and the fundamental freedom of the individual, the paper asked rhetorically:

"Will they talk about the life of the Negro in the United States?"

Pour Tous (Zofingue, Switzerland) headlines: "In the United States the "Displaced Persons Are Negroes." "Right now many Americans are finding themselves deeply embarrassed," the paper continues. "For many months now [January 1948] their papers have been full of complaints on what they call the 'inhumane attitude' of the English. But these same Americans are just themselves becoming aware of the conclusions reached by 'The Report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.'"

Amerigo Ruggiero, New York correspondent of *Il Messagero* (Milan, Italy) tries to clarify the problem for his readers:

The American Negro problem is very complex. Moreover, there are as many Negro problems as there are states in the Union. Their aspects are by turns tragic, absurd, grotesque, comical. We must also be aware at the outset of the American definition of

Negro. Hardly more than twenty percent of them are of pure blood and these are found mainly in the 'Deep South,' especially in the southern parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The rest, making up about eighty percent of the total, are mixed and run the most extraordinary color gamut and blendings imaginable. Negroes themselves are acutely aware of these color nuances, giving them such special names as mulatto, quadroon, banana-yellow, high yellow. . . .

NEGRO TROOPS

Alberto Spaini (*Il Giornale della Sera,* Rome) praises the Negro troops who entered Rome after the expulsion of the Germans:

They were the good brave Negro Americans who made friends with the people of Rome and then encamped for the night at Cinecitta. . . . 'Are they really black?' asked His Eminence Cardinal Albani. 'Are they fair or brown?' asked the elders. 'They are black. Black as coal,' was the reply. But they were Americans and they waved the American flag as they passed and the people yelled back the familiar *Paisà!* And they replied: 'Hello, Joe,' and 'O.K., John.'

Finally the people began to notice that these men were Negroes, and the girls respected them; they kept them in good cheer. They soon noticed that these men were really not black. Many of them were actually lighter in complexion than many Italians. . . . Their polite correctness, their kindness soon made you forget their color. Theirs was indeed the color of real Americans!

Several papers examined segregation in the American Army. *La Tribune de Genève* (Geneva) devoted a two-column article to the subject from its Washington correspondent under the heading, "The Negro Question in the American Army." Another Swiss paper, *Journal d'Estavayer,* went into details on Army segregation and A. Philip Randolph's congressional testimony at the time he said he would advise Negroes not to serve in a jim-crow army. The headline read: "Will There be Continued Separation of Whites and Blacks in the American Army?"

VARIOUS TOPICS

Now for a few miscellaneous comments. These are from Swiss papers. The *Semaine de la Femme* (Lausanne) devoted two lavishly illustrated pages to Southern University; *Die Woche* (Olten), a photographic study of Meharry; and *In Freien Studen* (Zurich), Negro life in general.

American lynching was the concern of many papers. *La Marseillaise* (Paris) reproduced scenes of a double lynching under a phrasal caption from one of General Eisenhower's speeches: "American democracy offers to the individual a free and limitless horizon." The *Sud-Ouest* (Bordeaux) commented on the decline of lynching, as did *Arriba* (Madrid): "Although the barbarous custom of lynching is disappearing in the United States, it has still to be completely eliminated." *Coitidianul* and *Semnanlul,* both of Bucharest, devoted articles to lynching. A headline in the first read: "Negroes Are Still Lynched in the United States; and the second put this headline over one of its pieces: "Lincoln or Lynch?" *Action* (Paris) penned this: "The Klu Klux Klan, America's oldest Fascist organization, founded in 1867, is still able to terrorize a Negro in the South. Let him dis-

obey its orders and he will see his cabin burned down, his little property destroyed, and he himself is fortunate if he is not turned into a living torch."

Claude Julien (*Il Quotidiano*, Rome) praises Baroness Catherine Hueck's Friendship House in Harlem; *Il Messagero* (Rome) discusses discrimination in American universities, and *Die Wochenzeitung* (Zurich) pictures G. W. McLaurin in his jim-crow cubicle at the University of Oklahoma under the caption: "Come now, Uncle Sam!" *Drum Nou* (Brasov, Rumania) swears that Negroes are only allowed to travel in boxcars; *Action* (Paris) translates Roi Ottley's *Ebony* (March, 1948) article, "5 Million U. S. White Negroes"; *Frontul Plugarilor* (Bucharest) explains how Negroes got from Africa to the United States and illustrates the piece with an old cut of a slave auction; *Arriba* (Madrid) notes Senator Russell's plan to distribute Negroes evenly throughout the United States; *Solidaridad Nacional* (Barcelona) remarked on the exclusion of the Haitian minister of agriculture François George from the Hotel Buenavista in Biloxi, Miss.

SPIRIT OF BILBO

La Nation Belge (Brussels) carried a short news item on Miss Fisher and the University of Oklahoma under the English blurb: "Made in U.S.A.," and a headline (in French): "A University for Just One Student — But Then She's Black." *Avanti* (Milan) has a picture of Amy Mallard and daughter; *Dovere* (Bellinzona, Italy) pictured Klansmen giving an aged Negro a Christmas basket; *El Alcazar* (Madrid) carried Klan pictures; and the *Diario da Manha* (Lisbon) wanted to know for whom Negroes worked. *La Stampa* (Turin) says that though Bilbo is dead his spirit still lives on, in American racism; *L'Osservatore Romano* (Vatican City) translates Vincent Baker's "Negro Youth and Social Action"; *The Economist* (London) discusses southern regional colleges; and the Paris *Figaro* had a news item on Senator Glen Taylor's arrest for violating Alabama's jim-crow laws.

These newspaper comments, though many of them are from Communist sheets, do not, with the exception of Rumania, come from behind the iron curtain. Nor, excepting the Communist press of Rumania, do they indulge in fulminations or distortions. All expose the moral cancer of American racism in contrast to our stultiloquence about individual freedom and the American way of life. We preach equality but practice racism, and this moral turpitude makes Uncle Sam the grotesque mountebank of "the free world." As Senator William Benton (Conn.) said in the Senate on May 9: "The Russians did not invent the worldwide suspicion that all has not been well in race relations in the United States, although they have exploited it to the hilt." "The World Audience for America's Story," title of a Department of State publication, expects more of the United States than industrial know-how, money, and an unintelligent, myopic, dogged militarism. It is a fair presumption that we cannot give moral leadership to the world until we solve our problems of race and color.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

J. R. Booker
Century Building, Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

Flowers & Flowers
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 7171

CALIFORNIA

Thomas L. Berkley & Associates
2983 Sacramento St., Berkeley 2
1182 Seventh St., Oakland 7
Telephones: Berkeley 7-7417—
Templebar 6-3535

Matthews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews—David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-9737—ADams 1-6712

Vaughns, Yonemura & Wilson
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 20
Telephone: TWinoaks 3-9688

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
200 Walden Bldg., Atlanta 3
Telephone: Walnut 3536

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Mattocks Bldg;
Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444; Talbolt 1791

Chas. H. Wills
114½ N. Michigan St., South Bend 1
Telephone: 4-4255

KANSAS

Theo. R. Gardner
519½ N. Main St., Wichita 5
Telephone: 2-8143

MARYLAND

Ernest L. Perkins
1506 Penn. Ave., Baltimore 17
Telephones: MAdison 2091-2617

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-9134

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: MArket 3-4709

NEW YORK

Aminta C. N. Burnet
335-7 Edgecombe Ave., New York 31
Telephone: WA 6-9207
Also: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
2270 East 55th St., Cleveland 3
Telephone: EXpress 1-3712; 1-3713

Clayborne George
508 Public Sq. Bldg., Cleveland 13
Telephone: CHerry 1-1835

Chester K. Gillespie
508 Public Sq. Bldg., Cleveland 13
Telephone CHerry 1-835

TEXAS

F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4895; Home: F0853

VIRGINIA

Robert H. Cooley, Jr.
133 Harrison St., Petersburg
Telephone: 653

Willmer F. Dillard
330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
Roanoke 17
Telephone: 2-2608

Reuben E. Lawson
403 Gainsboro Rd., N. W., Roanoke
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